AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster.

VOL. I.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD.

And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. " " 6 months.... 200

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross × mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute square One square, one insertion, Each subsequent insertion,

large advertisers. Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates. SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher

than ordinary advertisements. For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard.

Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED

ONLY AT THE

OFFICE.

POSTERS,

BILL HEADS,

IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

Superior Style

STANDARD OFFICE.

COLORED INKS,

GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES,

A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing Purposes found

At the STANDARD OFFICE.

The Best Printing. AND THE

CHEAPEST PRINTING

ALL KINDS,

AT THE

STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

LEARN OUR PRICES.

H. T. CLA WSON TAPAN OPPICE SIGNS,

Miscellaneous Selections.

NAG'S HEAD-A TRIP ON THE CA-NAL-ELIZABETH CITY, &c .- A correspondent from Nag's Head, July 8, writes to the Virginian, as follows: "I arrived here this morning on the Gazelle, Captain Slocum, after a pleas-ant passage. We left Norfolk last Saturday morning, steamed up the Eliz-abeth river to the Great Bridge, where we entered the Virginia section of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, eight

miles long, and thence to North Landing river, passing through this winding stream eighteen miles, to Currituck Sound, a beautiful sheet of water, in full view of the broad Atlantic on the East, whilst the Western shore was occupied by attractive farms, and at the distance of twelve miles we arrived at Currituck Court House, thence to the North Carolina cut of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, five miles to North river. After running sixteen miles we entered the Albemarle Sound, opening to the traveler a magnificent view, the eye resting at one glance upon six counties of the Old North State, Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to many of which pour their agricultural products and rich trade into the lap of Norfolk. These counties are Currituck, Camdem, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington and Tyrell. A short run in the Albemarle brought us to Pasquotank river, up which a distance of 20 miles is the flourishing town of Elizabeth City, which your readers will

> Passing down the river, we steamed directly for Nag's Head, at which delightful summer resort we arrived just as the sun was rising, presenting to the lovers of the beautiful a magnificent morning view. We were met on the wharf by mine host, A. E. Jacobs, Esq., of the Alexina House, who furnished as with excellent quarters and made the whole party feel entirely at home.

doubtless remember as having been

greatly damaged by fires during the re-

cent war.

The Alexina is a new hotel, about two hundred feet long, two stories high, with a piazza running round the entire building. The house has been furnished in the most modern style, and visitors will find here all that will conduce to their pleasure and comfort.

Nag's Head is a beautiful place, affords many facilities as a summer retreat, and before the war was the retreat of many of the most fashionable people in Virginia and North Carolina; but like all other similiar places in the South, the war has made sad havoc with its improvements, and out of fifty or sixty private cottages originally there, not one is left standing. We are pleased to say, however, that parties BLANKS, are daily arriving here, and are making arrangements to restore the buildings and give to Nag's Head that appearance of gaiety and festivity that characterized it in former years.

The bathing here is unsurpassed, while the gunning and fishing are excellent. No place offers a more desirable retreat from the dust and heat of a city life than this. Try it, Mr. Editor, and you will at once discover that the writer understands what point to locate PLEASURE SEEKER.

TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI,-The Tallahatchian of the 23d inst., gives an account of a shocking tragedy that occurred in that quiet village on Monday the 18th. A difficulty took place between R. C. Lee, and Captain J. T. Smith, which resulted in the death of both par-

Captain Smith was teaching school in Charleston and Mr. Lee was one of his patrons. Some misunderstanding took place about one of Mr. Lee's children. and their mutual friends had interposed to settle it amicably. While this was progressing Mr. Lee used some abusive language about Captain Smith when pistols were drawn and they commenc-ed firing. At the first fire Mr. Smith received a wound from which he died the following day. The peculiar friends of each were armed and ready to take part in case any one should show foul play. During the fight Mr. M. F. Holshouser, a cousin and intimate friend of Captain Smith, was shot through his leg by Mr. Lee. Those who saw Mr. Lee fire, are clearly of the belief that the pistol was directed at Mr. Holshouser. The excuse for firing at Mr Holshouser is doubtless this: Capt. Smith EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, announced himself shot through the body and his repeater empty, and Mr. Holshouser was, as were nearly all the special friends of both parties, standing close by with his pistol in hand and in

> killed him. Prof. Lowe's Balloon Pictorial.-The first number of this rather unique monthly paper has just made its appearance. The title page contains a handsome engraving, the Professor himself being the subject, with the patriotic accessories of the American Eagle and the Stars and Stripes. There are a number of other cuts, well executed, on the whole, and the paper presents a generally engaging appearance. It will continue to be issued during the ballooning season; that is, for the next six

ready attitude. As soon as- Mr. Hol-

shouser was shot he fired at Mr. Lee and

months .- New York Tribune. A STARTLING PREDICTION.-In Germany, the Augsburg Gazette is publishing a series of letters by one of the most illustrious German physicians, which are producing a considerable sensation. The writer affirms that there exist at the present moment in Germany such germs of disease, that if war should break out it would inevitably lead, in consequence of the conglomeration of large masses of men, obliged to suffer from fatigue and insufficiency of food, to the most terrible epidemic of cholera,

Miscellaneous Advertisement .

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO CARRY MONEY AND VALUABLE PACKAGES

to and from New York, St. Louis, and intermedi ate points, and as far South as Atlanta, Georgia. In order to afford the most ample security to shippers, it has effected An Insurance of \$500,000

on the money chests of the Company by each train, with several leading Insurance Companies, SUN, SECURITY, MANHATTAN, METRO
POLITAN AND PHENIX, whose aggregate Capital and Assets amount to

\$15,000,000. Shippers are thus insured against common carrier's risk, and a security is afforded never before offered by any Express Company. For this, NO ADDITIONAL CHALGE IS MADE.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY CHEAPLY, EFFICIENTLY AND SECURELY as can be done by any other Company.

J. E. JOHNSON, President
A. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent,
May 21, 1866.

RUPTURE

These instruments are entirely new, both Principle and Action, from all others—Light Clean and Easy—no pressure on the back—In-ward and Upward Motion—Cures the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free. Sold at

White's Patent Lever Truss Company, Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway, New York. 66—6m. April 17, 1866-6m.

Cleanse the Blood,



WITH CORRUPT disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing.— But you cannot have health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sar-

saparilla purges out these impurities and stinde lates the organs of life into vigorous action, re-storing the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, SAPARILLA purges out to r Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Biotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer, or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eves, Female Diseases, such as Retention Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the marous extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the marwith imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and it tend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which as in the control of the diseases. are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier o the blood yet discovered by any body.

known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hearseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world

knows them.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by Williams & Haywood, and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and by dealers every

IN SEASON At 44 Fayetteville Street. DATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

Water Coolers, Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers, Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains, J. BROWN, with

Raleigh, June 9-tf & E. STENHOUSE. AALAN MACAULEY, CTENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Char-Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce on order.

Business entrusted to us shall command ou

prompt personal attention.

REFERENCES. — Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh.
Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Richmond, Va.
Kent, Paine & Co.,
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., (Late Lighte, Newton & Bradburys,) Manufacturers of First-Class Piano Fortes. Highest Premium at the American World's Fair and Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.
This well-known establishment is now continued by F. C. LIGHTE and LOUIS ERNST, at the old stand, 421 Broome st., bct. Crosby and Elm, New York City. may 1—19-1y.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

North-Carolina.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, President; JOS. S. CAN-NON, Vice President; W. B. GULICK, Cashier. OLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money. Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps. 21—1y.

DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of Waterhouse & Bowes is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Uncollected Gas bills and other accounts can be found with F. P. Waterhouse, who will settle all claims against the firm, till Saturday the 16th inst. All bills not paid by that time will be, placed in the hands of L. P. Olds, Esq., Attorney

G. B. WATERHOUSE, M. BOWES, TOBACCO! TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

50 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. 500 lbs. Durham and other Smoking Tobseco June 2—tf. B. P.WILLIAMSON & CO-

Railroads, Steamboats, &c.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Haleigh, N. C., June 6th, 1866.

Change of Time.

On and after Thursday, June 7th, 1866, Trains will run as follows on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad:
Mail Trains going North leave Raleigh 8.15 A. M.

" " arrive at Weldon 1.00 P. M.

" " South leave Weldon 1.00 A. M. ' arrive at Raleigh 4.00 P. M North leave Raleigh 6.00 A. M. "arrive at Weldon 5.00 P. M. South leave Weldon 4.00 A. M. Freight

" arrive at Ruleigh 3.15 P. M. ALBERT JOHNSON, North-Carolina Railroad Company, ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Company Shops, June 7th, 1866. Change of Time.

O'N AND AFTER JUNE 10TH, 1866, TRAINS will run as follows:
GOING WEST.

	GOLN	G MI	.101.		4
		Mail	Train.	Freight and	
Leave	Goldsboro',	12.30	P. M	12.00 P. M.	1
**	Raleigh,	3.45	"	4.50 A. M.	1
44	Hillsboro,		"	8.27 "	
	Greensboro,		"	1.00 P. M.	
44	Salisbury,	. 10.10		5.30 "	
Arrive	Charlotte,	12.35		9.00 P. M.	
	GOIN	IG EA	ST.		
		Mail '	Train.	Freight and	
t cove	Charlotte	11 15	PM	Accommodation,	

Accommodation train runs daily, (Sundays ex-

cepted,) connecting with Wilmington & Weldor There is no Sunday Train going North from Weldon to Portsmouth; passengers arriving at Weldon on that day can go immediately through via Petersburg and Richmond. E. WILKES,

CHANGE OF RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Office Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co., Newbern, N. C., June 5, 1866.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT MAI
Leave Morehead City 7 15 A. M
Arrive at Newport
Arrive at Newbern 9 00 "
Leave Newbern 9 15 "
Arrive at Kinston
Leave Kinston
Arrive at Mosely Hall
Arrive at Goldsboro'12 15 P. M
RETURNING.

Leave Golds' oro' 3 30 P. M.
Leave Mosely Hall 4 10 "
Leave Ruston
Leave Newbern 6 40 "
Leave Newport 8 09 "
Arrive at Morehead City 8 30 "
Passenger train connects with North-Carolina
Railroad train going West at 12 45 P. M., and re- turning leaves after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going South.
Passengers from West wait from 11 20 A. M. to 3 30 P. M.
The accommodation train will leave Morchead City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, re- turning every alternate day as follows:
Leave Morehead City (Station) 9 00 A. M. Leave Newbern

Leave Kinston 3 10 "
Arrive at Goldsboro' 5 15 " RETURNING. Leave Goldsboro'...... 8 45 A. M Leave Kinston..... 11 02 This train leaves Goldsboro' Tuesdays, Thurs ays and Saturdays after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going North and ar-rives every alternate day in Goldsboro' at 5 15

FARE REDUCED. Through tickets will be sold at principal Sta tions on North-Carolina Railroad, Baltimore New York, &c. C. R. THOMAS, New York, &c.

P. M .- a later train than mail train for passengers

going North.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. · SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Speed on this Road has been increased, and close connections are made with all trains going and other cities North, the fare as low as by an other route, and time as quick. Through tickets to all places North by both Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, and by Norfolk and Bay Steamers, and to the principal Cities in the North West via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Baggage checked through. To Shippers very great inducements are offered. It is the quickest, safest, and as cheap as by any other route. Freight is shipped through withou breaking bulk from Charlotte to Norfolk. The connections at Norfolk, with superio Ocean Steamers, commend this route to all inter A. JOHNSON, Superintendent. ested n shipping.

THE NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, carrying the GREAT HARNDEN EXPRESS FREIGHT, leave Norfolk at 5½ o'clock, p. m. The new and elegant steamers

GEORGE LEARY, Capt. S. Blakeman Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. JAS. T. BRADY, Capt. D. C. Landis

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The steamers of this line have unsurpassed a commodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare.

Travellers g sing North via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth where coaches will be in waiting to convey then and their baggage free of charge to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make sure connection, and the fare under any circumstances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travellers going via Weldon and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
This line connects at Baltimore with the Rail.

roads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers and Baggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers free of charge.

Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay Street, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent
At Norfolk.

DRY GOODS. ATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co. 330 Broadway, New York,

to Southern and Western Jobbers and Re tailers, at the lowest market prices, FOR CASH. A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &C. HOWELL & BROTHERS, MANUPACTUREES & IMPORTERS OF Paper Hangings. WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.

No. 260 Baltimore Street. (OPPOSITE HANOVER,) BALTIMORE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

The Stamp Act. ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds, Exempt

(in suit or legal proceedings,)
Agreement or Appraisement, for each
sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written,
Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, 55 Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand, 2
Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, for they went of the same control of the s forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5 For every additional \$100 or fractional

part thereof,

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt On receipt of goods on any f weign ports, 10 cts. Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part there-of, when the consideration does not ex-Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00
Exceeding one thousand dollars for each
five hundred dollars fractional part

five hundred dollars fractional part
thereof,
Of personal property, other than ship or
vessel Bond personal, for payment of
money [see mortgage.]—Official,
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the
money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.
Where the money recoverable expends Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fraction-

al part thereof, 5 Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 2
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one

hundred dollars, - 5 cts. Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts. General, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, Of search of records,

That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, Of redemption of land sold for taxes, Of birth, marriage and death,
Of qualifications of school teachers,
Ot profits of an incorporated company,
for a sum not less than ten dollars and for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts. Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cts. Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cts. Of damage or otherwise, and all others certificates or documents issued by any port warden marine surveyor or other

port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 28
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on tile, 5
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight

or on demand, Contract [See Agreement Brokers,] Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of

one thousand dollars, 5 Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts. Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or mer-chandize from bonded warehouse, Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross,
Exceeding 500 gallons,
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer

To vote at an election if an incorporated company, To receive or collect rents, To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real For any other purpose, Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00

For every additional \$2,000 or fractional 50 cts. part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, 5 Bonds of executor, administrators, guar-dians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of \$1 00
Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts.
Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance. Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts.

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 20 cts.

Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 10 cts.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is com-

menced in any court of record, either of law or equity,
Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over,
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the law for a writ has in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 5

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dol-When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire, Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 1 both, does not exceed 10 dollars, Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding 50 cts.

fifty, Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed 1,000 dollars, 22
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000
dollars, Exceeding 5,000 Exceeding 5,000 dollars, Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per annum, Exceeding 300 dollars, for each addition-

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance." Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-ditional. Measurers' Return, If for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels,

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500

al 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars,

dollars, Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in ex-Pawner's Checks,

Passage Ticket from the United States to
any foreign port, costing not more than
35 dollars,

50 ets.

For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars,

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used: after the

stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other offices duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed-

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory

Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the ame duty as that imposed upon the original in-strument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or when two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and

cancelled by one of the parties.
In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attor ney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or de nomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of he instrument which is not stamped

The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish below the Civil Rights Bill as it recently passed the Congress over the President's Veto

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House f Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, ex-cluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall are been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Ter-ritory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment,

pains, and sman be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or custom to be subjected any inhabitant of any statute. cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any state or Territory to the deprivation of any right seured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, ex-cept as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the pun-ishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be ounished by fine not exceeding one thousand dol-

lars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the pr sions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are de-nied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial ribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first ection of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for arrest or impri ted by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any acupon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right trict or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the 'Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdic tion in civil and criminal matters hereby confer red on the district and circuit courts of the Unit ed States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the pro-visions necessary to furnish suitable remodies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having urisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the dis-

trict attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or builing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be spe-cially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or for trini below a second to the act has cognizance of the offence. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their consti-tutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condi-tion of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the united States, from time to time, to increase the flumber of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examinaand convenient means for the arrest and examina-tion of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby author-ized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts is sued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to erecute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties taithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of

this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or the posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

said warrants shall rith and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other persons or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been been issued as aforesaid, it is the second of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his dis-covery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the appre-hension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceed-ing six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of crim-inal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the pro-ceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all rervices incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in gereral for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made ces in each case, inclusive of all rervices incident required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be prac-ticable, and paid ou of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the dis-trict within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction. SEC. 8 And be it further enacted, That when-ever the President of the United States shall have

reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the juuge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that pur-pose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United

Scale of Depreciation. The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first

issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention ordinance of the Convention, entitied "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in lorce, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, and it is further them to the currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depre-ciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency?

have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency," subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the ruthority of the same, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the

from Nove					
MONTHS.	2.58	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865
lanuary,		\$1 20	83 00	\$21 00	\$50 C
ebruary,	-500	1 30	8 00	21 00	50 0
March.		1 50	4 00	28 00	60 0
April,		1 50	5.00	20 00	100 0
May,		1 50	5 50	19 60	**
lune,		1 50	6 50	18 00	-
uly,		1 50	9 00	21 00	AN
August,		1 50	14 00	23 00	die.
september,		2 00	14 00	25 00	(E) A1
October,	****	2 00	14 00	26 00	·
November,	\$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	P
	1 15		20 00		
December 1			lusive,	85 00	16
	th to		1	42 00	
14	t to 2	I RT	No. of Street, Street, or other	40 00	

"1st to 31st, 49 00

And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and cestuyague trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency. State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such esses, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Probleta, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary.

A true copy.

J. A. ENGELHARD,

Lierk of Senate.

H.J. MENNINGER

Wholesale Druggist, 28 POLLOK STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.